THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON.

cond manguration of President Lincoln.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Imposing Military and Civic Demonstration.

Universal Turnout of the People.

Throng of Visitors from all Parts of the Country.

Vice President Johnson's Address to the Senate, Cabinet, Judges and Diplomats.

The Reception at the White House.

Finale of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Complete List of Acts Passed During the Session.

Valedictories of Vice President Hamlin and Speaker

WE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

Ex-Presidents.

dent and Vice President elect.

The Cabinet

are and soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812.

The National Union College Band.
The National Union Executive Committee.
National Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues.
State and city authorities.
The Lincoln and Johnson clubs, with car, &c.

State organizations.

Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, with Mo

The Fire organizations.
The Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, with Monitor, &c.
The Fire organizations.
The Washington pross.
Discens of the army, navy, marine corps and militia.
Dischment of the United States Marine corps.
Schment of the First brigade of Quartermaster Volumeers.
Other military organizations.
Glesboro cavalizations.
Odd Fellows and other benevolent associations.
Chief Washington and Georgetown.

shal was designated by an orange color The Chief Marshal was designated by an orange color-old scarf with white rosettes and blue saddle cloth with gilt trimmings. His thirteen aids were cherry colored mars with white rosettes. Their saddle cloths were white and blue. The Marshal-in-Chief and his cids were yellow gauntlets, and carried blue batons two feet leng, gilded two inches at the ends. The marshals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, white sad-dle cloths trimmed with red, white gloves and pink batons with white sadds two inches deen. The marshals were with white ends two inches deep. The marshals repre-making States and Territories ware designated by white saming States and Territories were designated by white earfs with blue resettes, white saddle cloths trimmed ad, white gloves and white batons two feet long, with tak ends two inches deep. The Chief Marshal and his take and the marshals were black hats, black frock coats

breet and Pennsylvania avenue. The military escort consisted of several bands of music, two regiments of the

ary and four companies of colored troops.

The Mayor and Common Council of this city, the visiting Councilmen from Baltimore, the Washington firemen and the visiting firemen of Philadelphia (the Good-

A lodge of colored Freemasons was noticed among the

The line of march of the procession was decorated with flags displayed from numerous buildings, including the public buildings, and all the windows along the route were crowded with citizens of both sexes and all ages, and there was considerable enthusiasm manifested at every stage of progress made by the procession. The streets, however, were in a miserable condition, comement upon the rain of the morning, which, though mear the time at which the procession began to move. The procession was over a mile in length. These was a printing press engaged striking off alcests for the people

along the route.

The ceremonies of the inauguration were somewhat
delayed by the storm of the morning and the detention
of Mr. Liucoln in the Kaccative Chamber signing bills.
They took place in the Senate Chamber. The doors of Secretary of the rederal and State govern-ments of the United States, the Governors and ex-Gover-more of States and Territories, and Andstant Secretaries of Departments, and the Mayors of Washington and Secretary, and officers who seceived the timaks of Congress, entered at the east door of the northern wing of the Capitol. They occupied seats on the right and left of the main entrance. The Supreme Court Judiciary pere seated on the right of the Chair, the Diplomatic

Separtments occupied seats at the left.

The other officials and invited persons were scated in

THE IMAUGURAL ADDRESS.

all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, in

ake war rather than let the nation survive, and the her would accept war rather than let it perish, and the

ild rend the Union by war, while the government med no right to do more than to restrict the territoria

the duration which it has already attained. Neither are ticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease

strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wound, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting

by the crowd, which at this stage of the proceedings was very large. A national salute was fired by a battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol, and the cheering of

the people was renewed. monies having terminated. Mr. Lincoln entered an open barouche, accompanied by his son and Senator Foster. After escorting the President to the White House the

curred, notwithstanding all the excitement of the occasion

Additional Details of the Inauguration

Ceremonies.

Washinston, March 6, 1865.

The grand event is over. The inauguration ceremonies are concluded. The thousands from the loyal States and cities of the North, and the loyal neighborhoods of the South, who throughd Washington to witness the installa-

rents. The streets were a slude of mud. Numbers who had intended to participate in the procession were deterred therefrom; but at an early hour the military escort, the firemen and a few of the civic societies, began to as-semble at the rendezvous, notwithstanding the rain storm, and a continuous stream of people of all sexes, ages, colors and conditions, was poured towards the Capi-tol to witness the ceremonies there. Carriages were in great demand. Almost incredible premiums were offered for the use of vehicles. The whole population was massed in the vicinity of the Capitol, the Presidential mansion, and along the sidewalks of Pennsylvania ave-

was formed; but it was the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The President was already at the Capitol, busily engaged in signing bills as fast as they were enrolled. The first sign of the movement of the procession was the passage along the avenue at a rapid pace of the Presidential equipage, attended by the secont of United States Marshals and the guard of black horse cavalry usually on duty at the White House. It contained Mrs. Lincoln and some other members of the Presidential household. Soon afterwards the procession, preceded by a strong force of police, passed along. The military portion consisted of one regiment of infantry (Veteran Reserves), a battailon of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. These were followed by the Fire Brigade, comprising the government and city of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. These were followed by the Fire Brigade, comprising the government and city Fire Departments, and the visiting firemen from Phila-delphis. This display was remarkably fine, and was one of the most attractive features in the procession. After these came various civic societies, State delegations and political associations, and a large number of citizens on horseback. Taking into consideration the weather and condition of the streets, the procession was much larger and imposing than was anticipated. Soon after it began to move the clouds broke away, and the sun shone out with great splender, giving to the scene a bright and cheerful aspect.

cheer'ul aspect.

While the procession was errouse, the preparations for the inaugural ceromonies were made in the Senate chamber. Guards were placed at the entrance on the eastern front, all the other entrances being closed, and only those were permitted to enter who were provided with the car-tel of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senste. At an carly hour the throng of ladies thus provided was massed to a he body of the chamber.

The families of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of At ten o'clock the doors were evened to them; and then

Colonel Sharpe, Assistant Provost Marshal General off the Army of the Potomac; Captains Lest, Webster and Trobinette, of General Grant's staff; and numerous other

It is estimated that from thirty to forty the

dous jam. All the nobodies of the country were there. It took two hours to ride from the gate to the White House door, and as much longer to get to the East Room. All the arrangements were abominable. The President shook hands with every-body, and said, "How do you do?" At ten o'clock his glove was half torn off, and he looked perfectly exhausted. The cry, "We are coming, father Abraham, five hundred thousand more." was too much for him.

were at the reception in the evening. The crowd went from one to the other. Transfer the names, and you have all the distinguished. Fred Douglass, another negro, and two negro women, were in the East Room, and marched about with the rest of the company. None of the ladies were extravagantly dressed, and none of the dresses made a display in the jam. Altogether the re-ception was a mixed affair, in which every one was un-

Miscellaneous Washington Telegrams. WASHINGTON, March 4, 1865.
THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS

The New York Custom House appointments, including that of Mr. Wakeman, were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day. Senator Spague attempted a flerce speech in opposition to Mr. Wakeman, but was unable to secure sufficient votes to arrest the confirma-

FORE CONGRESS.

The Civil Appropriation Bill as originally reported con

tained large appropriations for the coast survey, light-house establishments, and other objects of a miscella-neous character. This being considered an "omnibus" bill, the House added new features and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions of dollars for reimbursing Missouri for the expenses of calling out and subsisting the State militia and appropriating seven or eight hundred thousand dollars to repay militia to assist in repelling the invasion of Gen. Lee. The Senate struck out of the bill a material amendment inserted at the instance of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, namely:—That no person shall be tried by court martial or military commission States are open, except persons actually mustered and commissioned or appointed otherwise by law in the being spice. When the disagreeing votes of the two Houses were sent to a conference committee, the mana-gers compromised all their differences excepting the

upon separately. Many of the members of the House, however, preferred losing the bill to surrendering the clause in question, and so by dilatory motions they de-

feated it.

All the other general appropriation bills were passed, and also the bills to establish a Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen; to authorize the coinage of three cent pieces of copper and nickel, and to prohibit the issue of frac-

tional currency under five cents.

The Bankrupt and the Illinois and Niagara Ship Canal bills were lost in the Senate, while the bill to pay extra compensation to the builders of the iron-clads was also

Nothing was finally done with the Camden Railroad Company bill, the House bill remaining in the Senate, clogged with amendments.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL MONQUERA.

General Mosquera, ex-President of the republic of Colombia, returned from the front yenterday. With the diplomatic corps, he attended the inauguration to-day, and was the only foreign representative, besides Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, who went upon the platform to hear the inaugural address. A distinguished dinner party was invited to meet him this evening by Mr. Romero, after which General M. returned to New York. MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL MOSOURY CALIFORNIAN WANTED IN THE CABINET.

A CALIFORNIAN WANTED IN THE CABINET.

A new development has been made to-day in regard to
the organization of the new Cabinet. An all powerful
movement is on foot to induce the President to place in
the Interior Department some one from the Pacific coast.
It is arged that the systems now prevailing in the Atlantic and Pacific States are so diverse that it is purely appropriate that the Pacific coast interests should be represented in the Cabinet. The candidate for the position
has not yet been named; but if the Precident will adopt
the programme proposed he will be quickly injected. the programme proposed he will be quickly indicat It is believed it will be Governor Low, of California.

ANGEDOTE OF GENERAL SHERMAN. The extraordinary success with which General Sher-man has conducted his campaign during the last nine months has secured for him the affections of the

the Chie river to Vicksburg, and thence the point. At every step I have encounted

"What do you purpose to do there!" asked the Consul, smewhat taken aback.
"I would," replied the General, "take with me a quan-

ity of picks and shovels, and throw that cursed sand hil into the sea, sir. You may tell your government that sir. I would shovel it into the sea, sir; and then I would pay for it, sir—if necessary. Good day, sir."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Wammeron, March 4, 1868.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., then took the floor upon the amendment of Mr. Lane, of Ind., to the Civil Appro-priation bill, and offered a further amendment to include

sen. McDougail. Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Wade.

So the section was stricken out.

THE ARRIES APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HARRIES (rep.) of N. Y., here obtained leave to make a report of the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, saying the Senate committee could not agree with the House committee.

The Senate insisted on its action.

THE CULL APPROPRIATION BILL PARRED.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., offered an amendment to the pending bill, the Civil or "Omnibus" Appropriation bill, providing for the claim of Pennsylvania for money paid to the troops of that State called out in 1863 to oppose the advance of General Lee.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 18, nays 16.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Ginner providing for repairs at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., offered an amendment appropriating \$84,000 for improving the navigation of Lake Michigan, which was lost.

After acting upon several minor amendments, the bill was parsed at six o'clock A. M.

EXECUTIVE SET TON.

After the passage of several private bills, at a quarter

passed.

THE ARRAWAS SERVICES.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, at eleven o'clock, moved to take up a resolution for the admission of Senators from Arkansas.

Mr. Sumera objected, and the resolution was not

Mr. SUNNERS objected, and the resolution was not taken up.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the joint resolution from the House authorizing the Committee on Commerce of both houses to sit after the 4th of March to investigate the subject of trade with the rebel States.

Mr. Powall. mid the present Congress had no right to provide for the sitting of a committee after twelve o'clock to-day, and moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which motion prevailed.

COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

Mr. CONNERS called up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States.

The question was on Mr. Wilson's amendment for hidding the exclusion of any chizen of the United States from any railroad car, steamboat or other conveyance, on account of any State law.

Mr. Hair moved as an amendment to the amendment, to add that no cliesen of the United States shall be excluded from any meeting house, church or hotel, on account of any State law or any regulation of any corporation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hair amendment was adopted.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment as amended, and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:—

lows:—
YES-Messrs, Brown, Glark, Cellamer, Cowan, Dixon,
Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Lane of Kanes, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Wade,
Willey, Willeon and Wright—21.
NATS-Messrs, Chandler, Davis, Howard, Howe, Lane of
Ind, McDougal, Morgan, Nye, Powell, Ramsay, Sherman,
Sprague, Stewart and Trumfull—16. Mr. Resum moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which was decided in the negative, as follows:—

Vase-Mesers, Clark, Collamer, Cowas, Davis, Dizon, Hale, Lane of Ind. McDeugall, Morrill, Resmith, Powell, Ten Kyck, Trumbull and Wright-14.

Kays-Mesers, Brown, Chandler, Howard, Lane of Kansan, Morgan, Nye, Pomerue, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sunner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson-15.

Mr. Moranta moved the Indefinite postponement of the bill, which was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 21.

COMMITTER to warr or me Fractory.

Mr. Moranta moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the President and Inquire if he had any further communication to make to the Senate. Carfeld.

ecretary, Mr. Forney.

The Senators elect were next sworn in, after which the procession was formed, and proceeded to the east front of the Capitol building.

The report of Mr. Garfield on the disagr

by a vote of 71 to 57.

The SPRAKER deemed it his duty to say that if the fone did so two of the general appropriation bills would robably be lost.

The House refused to take a recess.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

The House concurred in the Senate's joint resolution hat this government will never recognize the rebel debt in any conditions.

on any conditions. The House then, by a vote of 63 again

property of the United States.

Mr. Kernar, (opp.) of N. Y., did not think a further conference would adjust the difficulty between the two houses.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said it was now five o'clock in the morning. He thought the contest had continued as long as it was proper. When the land was granted no one thought that such an extensive use would be made of the road. No man would enforce such a contract against his neighbor. It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit which maketh sive.

Mr. Wasmerne, (rep.) of Ill., had thought that the amendment of Mr. Thayer would be received in a spirit of compromise. He was surprised that his friend from Vermont should make such argaments in favor of the company. That company had made twenty-five per cent more by the war than if the war had not gone on. The war had been a blessing to the road. The company was interested in this bill to the extent of a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. Woodnardon, (rep.) of Vt., opposed Mr. Thayer's amendment, and in reply to Mr. Washburne said if it had not been for foreign capital the Western railroads never would have been built. He maintained that in equity the company should be paid.

Mr. Thatza expressed his surprise that Mr. Woodbridge should characterize his proposition as absurd, and that the gentleman, so swift to make the assertion, should sustain it by so weak an argument.

Mr. Moshill moved that the House recede from its amendment concerning the fillinois Central Railroad, and this was agreed to by a vote of 62 against 67.

The difficulty between the two Houses was thus removed, and the bill is passed.

Mr. Stavers, (rep.) of Pa., moved, at half-past five, that the House tack a recess till nine o'clock.

This was disagreed to.

The House took up the Senate bill removing all disquinitation of color in carrying the mails.

Mr. Eloumos, (opp.) of Wis., moved that the bill be laid on the table, which was disagreed to by a vote of 30 against 66.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Af

motion, which were ordered.

The motion of Mr. Mallory was disagreed to by yeas 23, nays 118.

Mr. Karson, (rep.) of Iowa, proposed a compromise, that three appropriations be taken out of this bill—namely, for the coast survey, lighthouse establishment, and the deaf, dumb and blind—and that they be incorporated in a separate bill, letting the other items of the Civil and Miscellaneous bill go.

Mr. Davis, of Md., said that not one item should passe without the prohibition of civilians being tried by military tribunals.

Mr. Littleyes said—This bill or none must be passed. I arree with my colleague on the committee.

These proceedings were characterized by much earnestness of manner.

Mr. Eldulose moved that the House adjourn, but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. Washeurks, of Ill., then made a report from the bill relative to the duty on printing paper.

The committee recommended that the House "recorde," so as to leave the duty as the Senate had placed it—namely, at fifteen per contum ad valorem.

Now. Father, lay Thy healing hand
In mercy on our stricken land;
Ohi lead its wanderers to the fold,
And be their Shephert as of old—
So chall our nation's song ascend
To Thee, our Kuler, Father, Friend,
While Heaven's wide arch recounds again
With peace on earth, good will to men.

Now let us go b-nee from our labors here and into the
Secaste chamber, and from the portice of the Capitol there,
with the statue of the Goddens of Liberty looking down
for the first time upon such a scene, to witness and past
ticipate in the inauguration of the elect of the American
people. And now, thenking you meet truly for your ap,
probation of my official conduct, which you have recorded
on your Journal, I declare the House of Representatives
of the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States adjourned sine die.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Complete, List of the Acts, Resolutions, die., Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

An act in addition to the "act respecting quarantine and health laws," approved February 25, 1799, and for the better execution of the third section thereof.

An act authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana.

the United States District Court for the district of Indiana.

An act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue criters on the lakes.

An act to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States navy.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act te provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes;" approved June 80, 1864.

An act to extend the time allowed for the withdrawal of certain goods therein named from public stores.

An act to sepand the provision of law requiring certain regents of the Smithsonian institution to be members of the Nitional Institute.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Cotumbia," approve March 2, 1831.

As act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide" according the mails from the United States to

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide" - a carrying the mails from the United States to An act making appropriations for the consular

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE